

the arteries and an estimation of the blood pressure had been made, some additional evidence would certainly have been found to aid in the diagnosis.

Dr. Cullen F. Welty, San Francisco: Of course, this is all very nice after the case is over with. As to the differential diagnosis between embolus, thrombus, hemorrhage, or if you please, an acute edema, I will rely on the internist to decide that better than I can. But when you are suddenly confronted with the following condition, complete aphasia, complete paralysis of the arm and leg of the opposite side (regardless of temperature), it is your imperative duty to operate and to do it at once. Such a cerebral condition would not develop once in a thousand cases. In reply to Dr. Horn that the case was of luetic origin, I can dismiss with the following, she had a negative Wassermann, no symptoms of lues, furthermore, the manifestations of lues do not come on so suddenly. Finally, the paralysis entirely disappeared, she was moving the leg and was beginning to move the arm. Up to this time she had not had iodide or anything like it and she would have recovered just the same without it. If I had a case like it again I would do the identical thing I did; because, I say, such a condition as this you would not find in a thousand cases of brain complications associated with mastoids.

SOCIETY REPORTS

PROCEEDINGS OF THE SAN FRANCISCO COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY.

During the month of May, 1912, the following meetings were held:

Section on Medicine, May 7, 1912.

1. Some Conditions Commonly Called Rheumatism. Dr. C. C. Crane.
 2. Relation of Bodily Poise to Pain, Especially to Backache. Dr. Samuel J. Hunkin.
- Exhibition of Cases.
Discussed by Drs. H. Brunn, J. W. Shields, J. T. Watkins, G. J. McChesney, A. L. Fisher, Adelaide Brown, G. C. Macdonald, L. W. Allen and S. J. Hunkin.

Regular Meeting, May 14, 1912.

1. The Treatment of Alcoholism. Dr. R. E. Bering. Discussed by Drs. H. C. McClenahan, A. W. Hoisholt, J. W. Shiels and R. E. Bering.
2. The Dream-State of Delirium Tremens and the Inadequacy of the California Statutes in not covering certain conditions of irresponsibility for crime, exemplified in an interesting case. Dr. A. W. Hoisholt. Discussion opened by Hon. F. J. Murasky, Judge of the Superior Court.

Section on Surgery, May 21, 1912.

1. Chronic Intestinal Stasis. (W. Arbuthnot Lane) Dr. James Eaves.
2. Medical Side of Habitual Constipation. Dr. Emile Schmoll. Discussed by Drs. J. W. Shiels, R. Russ, G. J. Sweeney, J. Eaves and E. Schmoll.

Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat Section, May 28, 1912.

1. Presentation of Case of Fibroma of Larynx. Dr. L. Eloesser.
2. Some Unusual Foreign Bodies in Frontal Sinus and External Auditory Meatus. Dr. P. de Obarrio. Discussed by Dr. H. B. Graham.
3. Barany's Investigation on Localization in the Cerebellum. Dr. Kaspar Pischel. Discussed by Drs. H. Horn, H. B. Graham and W. F. Schaller.
4. Salvarsan Treatment of Syphilis in Children. Dr. H. H. Yerington. Discussed by Drs. K. Pischel, S. O. Beasley, L. Porter, W. F. Schaller and W. F. Blake.
5. Report of four cases. Dr. H. B. Graham.

THE CALIFORNIA ACADEMY OF MEDICINE.

The California Academy of Medicine held its regular meeting on May 27, 1912, in the library of

the County Medical Society. The following scientific program was given:

Stereoroentgenography in Pulmonary Tuberculosis. (A Clinical and Anatomical Study.) Dr. Walter N. Boardman.

Refreshments were served at the close of the meeting.

DEPARTMENT OF PHARMACY AND CHEMISTRY.

Edited by FRED I. LACKENBACH.

State Poison Law—Official Antidotes.

In accordance with "An Act to regulate the sale and use of poisons in the State of California," the following antidotes have been adopted by the State Board of Pharmacy and are required to appear on labels affixed to packages containing such poisons. Prescriptions of regularly licensed practitioners of medicine are exempt from this ruling:

In the circular containing these regulations sent to licensed pharmacists throughout the state, the following advice is offered: "In all cases of poisoning, a physician should be summoned at once. When a physician is at hand, the most prompt emetic and one most easily administered is one-tenth grain apomorphin hypodermically."

ACID, ARSENOUS (ARSENIC): Emetic of mustard; hydrated oxide of iron a cupful; follow with olive oil or white of eggs; mucilaginous drinks. Laudanum (20 drops) if much pain.

ACID, CARBOLIC: Dilute alcohol or whisky. Albuminous substances—milk, white of eggs, etc.

ACID, HYDROCYANIC: Cold water to head and spine. Give stimulants. Inhalation of ammonia. Artificial respiration.

ACIDS, MURIATIC, NITRIC, NITRO-MURIATIC, SULPHURIC: Give no emetics. Give at once large draughts of water or milk. Soft soap, or soap and water, or white of eggs beaten up with water, or olive oil.

ACID, OXALIC: Give chalk or whiting (a tablespoonful), or plaster off the wall, suspended in water. Emetic of mustard; large draughts of warm water; olive oil; mucilaginous drinks. Stimulants—whisky, etc. Apply warmth to extremities.

ACONITE, ITS PREPARATIONS OR DERIVATIVES: Emetic of mustard, follow with large draughts of warm water; then strong tea, coffee or whisky. Keep patient in horizontal position. Keep up artificial respiration.

ANTIMONY, AND ITS PREPARATIONS (TARTAR EMETIC): Give emetics of mustard or zinc sulphate. Milk; white of eggs freely mixed with water; demulcent drinks.

ANTISEPTIC TABLETS (CORROSIVE SUB-LIMATE—BICHLORIDE OF MERCURY): Give white of eggs; flour or starch mixed with water; emetic of mustard. Strong tea; coffee; whisky. Demulcent drinks if necessary.

BELLADONNA, ITS PREPARATIONS OR DERIVATIVES: Emetic of mustard, followed by large draughts of warm water; then strong tea or coffee. Arouse patient and keep him in motion.

BROMINE: If inhalation—Fresh air; inhalation of ammonia. If swallowed—Emetic. Starch, followed by magnesia; bicarbonate of soda; white of eggs; milk; flour and water.

CANTHARIDES: Avoid oils. Emetics first of all Demulcents. Stimulants. Employ artificial heat externally.

CHLORAL HYDRATE: Horizontal position. Cold water to head. Stimulants. Emetic of mustard.

CHLOROFORM: Horizontal position. Cold water to head. Stimulants. Emetic of mustard.

COCCULUS INDICUS: Emetic of mustard, followed by large draughts of warm water. Give powdered charcoal. To relieve spasms let patient inhale pure chloroform or give chloral hydrate (25 grains).

CONIUM: Emetic of mustard, followed by large

draughts of warm water; then strong tea or coffee. Arouse patient and keep him in motion.

COTTON ROOT AND ITS PREPARATIONS: Emetic of mustard, followed by large draughts of warm water. Strong tea or coffee. Stimulants (whisky, etc.) freely. Keep patient in horizontal position. Employ warmth and friction to extremities. Artificial respiration.

COWHAGE: Large doses of olive oil.

CREOSOTE: Emetic of mustard. White of eggs beaten up with water. Olive oil; magnesia. Stimulants (whisky, etc.) freely. Keep patient in horizontal position. Employ warmth and friction to the extremities.

CROTON OIL: Give white of eggs, or flour mixed with water. Emetic of mustard. Strong tea or coffee. Stimulants (whisky, etc.). Demulcent drinks if necessary.

CYANIDE OF POTASSIUM: As for Acid, Hydrocyanic.

DIGITALIS, ITS PREPARATIONS AND DERIVATIVES: Emetic of mustard, followed with large draughts of warm water. Strong tea or coffee. Stimulants (whisky, etc.) freely. Keep patient in horizontal position. Apply warmth and friction to the extremities. Artificial respiration.

ETHER (Swallowed). As for Chloroform.

FORMALIN OR SOLUTION OF FORMALDEHYDE: Ammonia in dilute solutions. Demulcent drinks. Inhalations of ammonia.

FOWLER'S SOLUTION. As for Arsenic.

GELSEMIUM: Coffee; brandy; emetic of ipecac.

HYOSCYAMUS, ITS PREPARATIONS OR DERIVATIVES: Emetic of mustard, followed by large draughts of warm water; then strong tea or coffee. Arouse patient and keep him in motion.

INDIAN HEMP (CANNABIS INDICA): Emetic of mustard, followed by large draughts of warm water; then strong tea or coffee. Arouse patient and keep him in motion.

IODIN, AND ITS PREPARATIONS: Give starch; white of eggs, or flour mixed with water. Emetic of mustard. Strong tea or coffee; whisky or other stimulants. Demulcent drinks if necessary.

LYSOL: Dilute alcohol or whisky. Albuminous substances—milk, white of eggs, etc.

NITRO-GLYCERIN: Cold to head. Horizontal position. Give emetics and cathartics. Ergot.

NUX VOMICA, ITS PREPARATIONS OR DERIVATIVES: Emetic of mustard, followed by large draughts of warm water. Give powdered charcoal. To relieve spasms let patient inhale pure chloroform, or give chloral hydrate (25 grains).

OIL OF BITTER ALMONDS, ESSENTIAL: As for Acid, Hydrocyanic.

PHOSPHORUS, AND ITS POISONOUS DERIVATIVES: Emetic of mustard, or blue vitrol (3 grains) every five minutes until vomiting occurs. A teaspoonful of old thick oil of turpentine (avoid other oils); also epsom salts, half ounce in tumblerful of water.

PENNYROYAL, OIL OF: Give white of eggs, or flour mixed with water. Emetic of mustard. Strong tea or coffee; stimulants (whisky, etc.). Demulcent drinks if required.

RED AND WHITE PRECIPITATE: As for Antiseptic Tablets.

OIL OF RUE; OIL OF SAVIN; OIL OF TANSY: As for Oil of Pennyroyal.

SANTONIN: Evacuate stomach; use stimulants and emetics.

STROPHANTHUS AND ITS PREPARATIONS: Give zinc sulphate and mustard as emetics. Tannic acid. Stimulants (brandy or whisky). Epsom salts.

STRYCHNINE: As for Nux Vomica.

SUGAR OF LEAD: Give epsom salts (one-half ounce) dissolved in a tumbler of water. Emetic

of mustard; follow with large draughts of warm water. Milk; demulcent drinks.

VERATRUM VIRIDE, PREPARATIONS AND DERIVATIVES: Emetic of mustard; follow with large draughts of warm water. Strong tea or coffee; stimulants (whisky, etc.) freely. Keep patient in horizontal position. Apply warmth to the extremities. Artificial respiration.

WOOD ALCOHOL: Give warm water and salt (two tablespoonfuls to a tumblerful) immediately; repeat at short intervals. Stimulate the respiratory movement. Give strong coffee.

YELLOW JASMINE: Coffee; brandy; emetic of ipecac or mustard.

ZINC SULPHATE: Give white of eggs; flour mixed with water. Baking or washing soda. Emetic of mustard. Strong tea or coffee; stimulants (whisky, etc.). Demulcent drinks if required.

Suitable demulcent drinks are: Flaxseed tea; slippery elm tea; barley water; thin starch water; milk; white of eggs with water.

No antidotes are given for morphin, codein, heroin, opium, cocain and their salts, compounds or preparations, as their sale is prohibited except on prescription of a duly licensed physician, dentist or veterinary surgeon. The latter is not permitted to prescribe narcotic drugs for human beings, and must name animal prescribed for.

Prescriptions containing more than 8 grs. opium, 1 gr. morphin, 2 grs. codein, one-half gr. heroin, 1 gr. cocain, 1 gr. alpha eucain, 1 gr. beta eucain, 1 gr. novocain, or 60 grs. chloral hydrate, to each fluid or avoirdupois ounce, **cannot be repeated without the written order of the prescriber.**

"No copy or duplicate of any narcotic prescription shall be given, and the original shall be kept on file for inspection for at least three years."

Patient's name and the date must be written by the prescriber on all prescriptions for narcotic drugs.

BOOK REVIEWS

A Treatise on Tumors. By Arthur F. Hertzler. 4to. Cloth., pp. 725. Illustrated. Published by Lea & Febiger, Philadelphia, 1912. Price, \$7.00.

This treatise aims to combine in one volume the pathological and the clinical aspects of tumors. It has three sections: General Biology, Special Pathology, and Regional Consideration of Tumors. The chapter on General Biology is very scanty. The biochemistry of tumors is not touched upon at all. The results of the work of Bashford, of Ehrlich and his school, and of the Buffalo laboratories on tumor-growth and immunity are not mentioned. The author's statement that the "vast field of experimental oncology has been entirely omitted because . . . its results would but confuse the student and practitioner" will scarcely pass uncontested. The section on Special Pathology gives a good brief oversight of the histology of tumors. The clinical section is perhaps the best; it contains some good clinical descriptions and is well illustrated. On the whole, however, it is difficult to see the need for the book. It offers little that is not already to be found in the ordinary text-books of pathology and of surgery, and it is improbable that the student or practitioner for whom it is intended will feel warranted in the purchase of a large volume which merely duplicates the contents of his old and well-conned standbys. The book is well printed. The good photographs of the third section may make it useful for purposes of clinical instruction.

L. E.

Retinoscopy. By James Thorington, A. M., M. D. Published by P. Blakinson's Son & Co. Sixth edition. 1911. Price, \$1.00.

This little book fulfills its mission in the simplest words possible. It tells one where to look and what to look for at every step in